

ARIZONA WORKFORCE

April 28, 2011

Annual Forecast



Employment Gains Expected in 2011, Stronger Gains in 2012

Introduction

The Arizona Department of Commerce is forecasting a gradual increase in nonfarm employment in Arizona for the 2010-2012 projections time period. For the first time since the beginning of the economic downturn in 2007, Arizona is projected to have over-the-year gains in nonfarm employment in both 2011 and 2012. An over-the-year gain of 17,300 nonfarm jobs is expected in 2011 and 34,600 in 2012 as a result of a gradually improving economy. In 2011, the rate of growth projected for total nonfarm employment is 0.7 percent and 1.4 percent in 2012 (Table 1). A total of 51,900 nonfarm jobs are forecast to be gained over the two projected years (2011 & 2012).

In Arizona, losses continued late into 2010 past the official end of the U.S. recession in June 2009 as declared by National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). Net positive over-the-year gain started only since January 2011. Although employment recovery has begun, the speed of recovery has been weak. Arizona continues to face a slowdown in population growth, high levels of unemployment, large debt loads, reduced income and wealth, weak housing and commercial real estate markets, rising health care costs and ongoing budget challenges in state and local governments.

Despite these conditions, there are many signs of improvement in the economic environment in the U.S. as well as Arizona.

- U.S. economic indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), real income, employment, industrial production, wholesale and retail sales, are all showing signs of improvement.

Table 1

Total Nonfarm Employment Annual Average Growth Rate			
	2010 ^(a)	2011 ^(b)	2012 ^(b)
Arizona	-2.1%	0.7%	1.4%
Phoenix MSA ¹	-2.1%	0.9%	1.6%
Tucson MSA ²	-2.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Balance of State ³	-2.3%	0.6%	1.4%
1) Maricopa and Pinal counties			
2) Pima County			
3) Arizona less Maricopa, Pinal and Pima counties			
a) Historical			
b) Forecast			

Table 1 shows average annual growth rate in Total Nonfarm employment for Phoenix, Tucson, and Balance of State. In 2011, Arizona, Phoenix, and Balance of State are expected to have a positive annual over-the-year growth rate in Nonfarm employment. Arizona is forecast to grow at 0.7% in 2011. Phoenix is expected to grow faster than the state at 0.9% while Balance of State is expected to grow slower than the state at 0.6%. Tucson is expected to be flat at 0%. The expected Nonfarm job gains in 2011 for the Phoenix MSA are 15,200 jobs with Tucson MSA showing essentially no gains. The Balance of State gains are forecast to be 2,100 jobs.

Growth rate in 2012 is expected to be better than 2011 across all regions. Phoenix is forecast to grow at a faster pace (1.6%) than Tucson (0.8%), Balance of State (1.4%), and the state overall (1.4%). For 2012 the forecast job gains for Phoenix MSA are 27,100 jobs, Tucson MSA are 2,700 jobs, and Balance of State are 4,800 jobs (see tables starting on page 7).

- Some improvement in the Private Sector as observed by business and consumer spending has been seen. On the business side, firms are slowly increasing their investment spending on capital equipment such as machinery, tools, computers and other equipment which is expected to boost future labor productivity. Although corporate profits are rising, corporate investment is growing slowly as businesses are being cautious because of weak aggregate demand in the domestic economy. Labor productivity and number of hours worked have increased compared to last year. This has resulted in hiring being slow. Although consumer confidence is improving, the continued impact of higher oil prices could result in less disposable income available for local spending. This reduction in spending would dampen the growth in GDP and increase unemployment and inflation.
- Banks have relaxed their underwriting criteria slightly, which has helped improve consumer and small business lending.
- A weaker dollar has resulted in rising export demand and an increase in international tourism. The weaker U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies will cause U.S. exports to be less expensive in comparison to foreign goods in international markets and, therefore, enhance the competitiveness of U.S. exports and increased international tourism from other parts of the world. Increased demand for U.S. exports and increased international tourism is expected to stimulate the U.S. and Arizona economies by increasing jobs across various sectors. Data suggests U.S. exports to Asia, Latin America, Australia and Africa have increased.

Increased demand for U.S. exports will likely contribute to job growth in the following major sectors in Arizona: Natural Resources and Mining; Manufacturing; Wholesale trade; Transportation; and Professional and Business Services. Rising levels of international tourism should likely contribute to employment expansion across Retail Trade, Transportation, and Leisure and Hospitality sectors.

Various factors are at play in the process of economic recovery. While improving trends in various economic indicators have been observed, there may be a few factors dampening the recovery in Arizona and U.S. Some of the factors are elaborated below.

- **Weaker population in-migration:** Historically, Arizona, like other sunbelt states, has benefitted from in-migration. The protracted decline in home values nationwide since the beginning of the economic downturn in December 2007 has caused many home mortgages to become “underwater” where the value of the home mortgage loan exceeded the market value of the home. This has limited the ability of people to move across state lines unless the homeowner abandons the mortgage or decides to rent the house. The continued fall in home values has exacerbated many of the existing financial and economic problems connected to housing in the Arizona economy.
- **International Investment & Outsourcing:** Many U.S. based corporations are now investing and expanding their operations in foreign countries with higher rates of economic growth than the U.S. and Europe because of the opportunities to sell their goods and services in expanding markets. Consequently, these corporations are expanding employment in foreign countries, but not in the US.
- **End of Federal Economic Stimulus and Declines in Government Expenditures:** The federal government economic stimulus program is ending. No additional economic stimulus funds have been approved in the U.S. Congress. State and local government spending and employment is expected to be weak. Proposals have been made to reduce federal

expenditures. However, the amount of proposed reductions is small in comparison to the total federal budget, federal budget deficit, and total federal outstanding debt. Despite a proposed reduction in government civilian spending, federal government military spending continues to increase. This is likely to create some domestic job growth as they hire military contractors to serve the armed services and activities of the uniformed personnel. The economic impact of increased military spending on Arizona's domestic economy is expected to be driven by the military bases, installations, and contractors located in Arizona which comprises a significant proportion of the Arizona economy.

Arizona Industry Employment Projections (2010-2012)

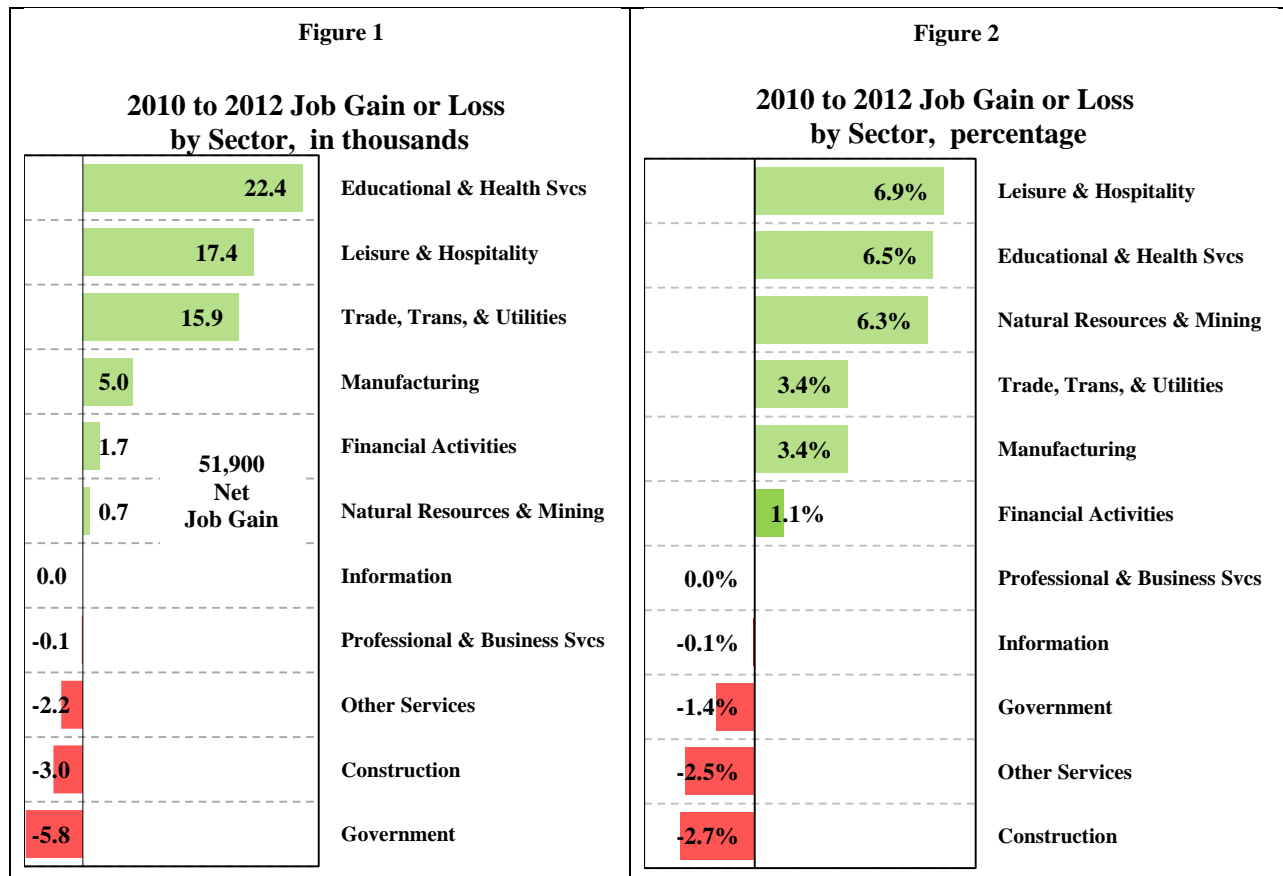
Table 2 describes the average over-the-year percentage change for each sector for 2010, 2011, and 2012 where 2010 is the base year and 2011 and 2012 are forecast years. Five sectors are forecast to gain in 2011 and nine sectors (highlighted) are forecast to gain in 2012. This indicates an increasing momentum in employment resulting in stronger gains in 2012 compared to 2011.

Figure 1 (next page) describe the sectors of the Arizona economy with projected gains and losses in employment from 2010 to 2012. Gains in six sectors and losses in five sectors are expected over the two year period.

Figure 2 (next page) describes job gain or loss by percent for all sectors.

Gains in 2012 are expected to be stronger than 2011 and the net result is forecasted increases in employment levels for six out of the eleven major sectors between 2010 and 2012. Leisure and Hospitality, Educational and Health Services, and Trade, Transportation and Utilities sectors are expected to have the most increases during 2010-2012 projections time period. Overall job gains are forecast for the following sectors: Natural Resources and Mining; Manufacturing; Trade, Transportation and Utilities; Financial Activities; Educational and Health Services; and Leisure and Hospitality. While the Information sector is forecast to remain essentially flat, job losses are projected for Government; Construction; Other Services; and Professional and Business Services sector.

Table 2 Arizona Industry Employment Average Annual Over-the-Year Change			
	2010 ^(a)	2011 ^(b)	2012 ^(b)
Total Non Farm	-2.1%	0.7%	1.4%
Manufacturing	-3.9%	1.3%	2.1%
Natural Resources/Mining	-1.8%	2.0%	4.3%
Construction	-13.7%	-3.0%	0.3%
Trade, Trans. & Utilities	-2.2%	1.4%	2.0%
Information	-4.2%	-0.9%	0.8%
Financial Activities	-2.5%	0.0%	1.1%
Professional & Business Svcs	-1.9%	-0.7%	0.6%
Educational & Health Svcs	3.0%	3.6%	2.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	-1.4%	3.1%	3.7%
Other Services	-5.4%	-1.9%	-0.6%
Government	-1.5%	-0.9%	-0.5%
a) Historical			
b) Forecast			



Educational and Health Services (EHS): EHS is forecast to have the largest job gains of all the major sectors with an increase of 22,400 jobs, or 6.5 percent, for the 2010-2012 projections time period. The most rapid pace of employment increases is forecast in Educational Services followed by Health Care and Social Assistance. Reductions in government spending have the potential to sharply curtail the growth of the EHS industries.

Leisure and Hospitality (L&H): While L&H is projected to have a slightly more rapid rate of job gains than EHS at 6.9 percent; the increased number of jobs is lower than EHS at 17,400 jobs over the 2010-2012 forecast time period. Employment increases are projected across all industries in L&H including Accommodation, Food Services and Drinking Places, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation. International and domestic tourism is expected to increase and cause job growth as economies grow around the world and more people travel to visit Arizona.

Trade, Transportation and Utilities (TTU): TTU is forecast to have a gain of almost 16,000 jobs, or 3.4 percent, from 2010 to 2012. Employment growth in Wholesale trade is forecast because of expansion in Manufacturing, Natural Resources and Mining, and Retail Trade. For Retail Trade, job gains are forecast because of a faster growth in international tourism and moderate domestic consumer spending. Employment increases are projected in the Retail industries of Motor Vehicles and Parts and General Merchandise. However, job losses are projected to continue in Furniture and Home Furnishings and Building Materials and Garden Supplies because of continued problems in the housing market. Employment in Food and Beverage stores is forecast to remain relatively unchanged because of rising energy and food costs. In the Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities sector, employment growth is projected for the Air and Truck transport industries as a result of expansion in the international and domestic economies. However, the growth is expected to be restrained with the rise in energy and food

costs. Employment levels in utilities are forecast to remain relatively unchanged because of limited activity in the residential and commercial real estate sectors.

Manufacturing: This sector is projected to have an increase of more than 5,000 jobs, or 3.4 percent, because of pent up domestic demand and rising export demand from overseas economic expansion. Almost all fabrication industries are forecast to have job gains with the exception of aerospace because of cutbacks in certain federal programs and outsourcing. Civilian commercial aviation is not expected to fare much better because of proposed consolidation plans and rising energy costs. The recent natural disasters in Japan with the earthquakes, tsunamis, and nuclear reactor crisis are anticipated to have an impact on computer and electronics products fabrication, but the exact amount is unknown.

Financial Activities (FA): Job gains in FA are projected to number more than 1,700 jobs, or 1.1 percent. Employment growth is forecast in most sectors with the exception of Credit Intermediation because of continued problems in the residential and commercial real estate markets. Job gains in Real Estate, Rental and Leasing are forecast because of anticipated greater use of rent-to-own outlets to acquire consumer durables. Many consumers prefer this as a low-cost option during times of high levels of unemployment, job insecurity and reduced income and benefits.

Natural Resources and Mining (NRM): NRM is forecast to gain almost 700 jobs, or 6.3 percent. Rising demand for metallic mineral ores from the growth of foreign and domestic economies and higher prices is driving these projected job gains. However, job losses are projected in the non-metallic mineral ore sectors of NRM as a result of continued weakness in the construction sectors.

Information: This sector is forecast to have relatively little change in employment levels over the 2010-2012 projections period. The gains in the non-telecommunications sectors are being offset by losses in Telecommunications sectors. Continued consolidation and absorption of excess capacity is causing job losses in Telecommunications. The transition of video rentals from brick and mortar retail stores to online internet services and kiosks is driving employment reductions in non-telecommunications sectors of information. With the domestic economy improving, job gains in information are expected to be the result of greater demand for other sectors of information such as data processing and movie theaters.

Professional and Business Services (PBS): Job losses in PBS are forecast to decrease to near zero percent (slightly more than 100 jobs) during the 2010-2012 forecast period. Projected employment losses of 2,200 jobs, or -0.7 percent in 2011, are being offset by the forecasted job gains of 2,100 jobs, or 0.6 percent in 2012. Gains in 2012 are linked to improvements in other sectors of the economy such as Manufacturing, NRM, and Trade. The net effect is a loss of 100 jobs which is essentially flat over the two year period of 2011 and 2012. The PBS sectors with the largest forecast gains are: Employment Services; and Management of Companies and Enterprises. Sectors with continued projected job losses include Business Services and Services to Buildings and Dwellings.

Other Services (OS): OS is forecast to have continued job losses with a decrease of 2,200 jobs, or 2.5 percent. Constraints in consumer spending have contributed to job losses in these sectors. Many people consider the OS sector as providing less essential services and therefore it takes a back seat to other sectors.

Construction: This sector is forecast to lose more than 3,000 jobs, or 2.7 percent, from 2010 to 2012 because of the anticipation of continued problems in residential and commercial real estate. While some job gains are projected in the Specialty Trades and Heavy and Civil Engineering industries for 2012 because of the need for building and infrastructure maintenance and repair, most of the losses are in 2011. The 2011 forecast losses far exceed the 2012 forecast gains resulting in a net loss for this sector.

Government: This sector is projected to have large job losses of all major industries during the 2-year forecast time period with a reduction of 5,800 jobs, or 1.4 percent. State and Local Governments are forecast to have reductions especially in the area of Education. In contrast, the Federal Government is forecast to have small job gains. However, continued discussion and proposals of Government spending reductions have the potential to eliminate any anticipated job gains and increase current job losses in this sector.

Conclusion

For the first time since the beginning of the economic downturn in 2007, Arizona is projected to have over-the-year gains in nonfarm employment in both 2011 and 2012 for a two year total gain of 51,900 nonfarm jobs, or 2.2 percent. Gains in 2012 are expected to be stronger than 2011 and the net result is forecasted gains in six out of the eleven major sectors between 2010 and 2012. Educational and Health Services; Leisure and Hospitality; and Trade, Transportation and Utilities sectors are forecast to have the majority of these job gains. However, employment losses are forecast for Government; Construction; and Other Services with Professional and Business Services and Information being essentially flat. Arizona is lagging behind the U.S. in terms of employment growth. Gradual economic improvement in the domestic economy combined with rising export demand and international tourism is projected to propel expansion in the Arizona economy in 2011 and 2012.

Arizona Employment Forecast

(In Thousands)

	Historical			Forecast	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Nonfarm Employment	2619.5	2429.2	2377.3	2394.6	2429.2
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-57.3	-190.3	-51.9	17.3	34.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	-2.1%	-7.3%	-2.1%	0.7%	1.4%
Manufacturing	173.1	153.8	147.8	149.7	152.8
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-8.6	-19.3	-6.0	1.9	3.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-4.7%	-11.1%	-3.9%	1.3%	2.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	13.5	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.6
<i>Numerical Change</i>	2.0	-2.4	-0.2	0.2	0.5
<i>Percent Change</i>	17.4%	-17.8%	-1.8%	2.0%	4.3%
Construction	186.1	128.7	111.1	107.8	108.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-38.8	-57.4	-17.6	-3.3	0.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	-17.3%	-30.8%	-13.7%	-3.0%	0.3%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	516.8	478.4	467.8	474.2	483.7
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-10.9	-38.4	-10.6	6.4	9.5
<i>Percent Change</i>	-2.1%	-7.4%	-2.2%	1.4%	2.0%
Information	40.9	38.0	36.4	36.1	36.4
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-0.6	-2.9	-1.6	-0.3	0.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.4%	-7.1%	-4.2%	-0.9%	0.8%
Financial Activities	175.3	166.7	162.5	162.4	164.2
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-8.6	-8.6	-4.2	-0.1	1.8
<i>Percent Change</i>	-4.7%	-4.9%	-2.5%	0.0%	1.1%
Professional & Business Services	387.1	346.1	339.4	337.2	339.3
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-17.2	-41.0	-6.7	-2.2	2.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-4.3%	-10.6%	-1.9%	-0.7%	0.6%
Educational & Health Services	324.0	333.9	344.0	356.5	366.4
<i>Numerical Change</i>	16.0	9.9	10.1	12.5	9.8
<i>Percent Change</i>	5.2%	3.1%	3.0%	3.6%	2.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	270.2	256.0	252.5	260.2	269.9
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-2.8	-14.2	-3.5	7.7	9.7
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.0%	-5.3%	-1.4%	3.1%	3.7%
Other Services	100.4	93.4	88.4	86.7	86.2
<i>Numerical Change</i>	1.2	-7.0	-5.0	-1.7	-0.5
<i>Percent Change</i>	1.2%	-7.0%	-5.4%	-1.9%	-0.6%
Government	432.3	423.0	416.5	412.6	410.7
<i>Numerical Change</i>	11.3	-9.3	-6.5	-3.9	-1.9
<i>Percent Change</i>	2.7%	-2.2%	-1.5%	-0.9%	-0.5%

Note - All figures are annual averages rounded to the nearest tenth for percentage change or the nearest hundred for employment. Numerical change and percent change are based on the difference from the previous year's annual average employment.

Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale MSA Employment Forecast

(In Thousands)

	Historical			Forecast	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Nonfarm Employment	1869.6	1722.2	1686.8	1702.0	1729.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-48.3	-147.4	-35.4	15.2	27.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-2.5%	-7.9%	-2.1%	0.9%	1.6%
Manufacturing	129.7	114.9	110.1	111.8	114.2
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-7.5	-14.8	-4.8	1.7	2.4
<i>Percent Change</i>	-5.5%	-11.4%	-4.2%	1.6%	2.2%
Natural Resources & Mining	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	0.6	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Percent Change</i>	18.8%	-18.4%	-3.2%	0.0%	0.5%
Construction	139.4	96.0	82.2	79.1	79.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-30.0	-43.4	-13.8	-3.1	0.0
<i>Percent Change</i>	-17.7%	-31.1%	-14.4%	-3.8%	0.0%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	383.7	354.3	347.8	352.5	359.4
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-8.0	-29.4	-6.5	4.7	6.9
<i>Percent Change</i>	-2.0%	-7.7%	-1.8%	1.4%	2.0%
Information	31.2	28.9	27.5	27.3	27.4
<i>Numerical Change</i>	0.0	-2.3	-1.4	-0.2	0.2
<i>Percent Change</i>	0.0%	-7.4%	-4.8%	-0.9%	0.7%
Financial Activities	147.3	139.6	136.1	136.5	138.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-6.3	-7.7	-3.5	0.3	1.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	-4.1%	-5.2%	-2.5%	0.3%	1.2%
Professional & Business Services	309.5	275.0	269.9	268.1	269.4
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-15.8	-34.5	-5.1	-1.8	1.4
<i>Percent Change</i>	-4.9%	-11.1%	-1.9%	-0.7%	0.5%
Educational & Health Services	221.2	228.6	238.5	249.6	258.2
<i>Numerical Change</i>	12.0	7.4	9.9	11.1	8.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	5.7%	3.3%	4.3%	4.7%	3.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	184.6	174.5	172.3	178.0	184.6
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.6	-10.1	-2.2	5.7	6.7
<i>Percent Change</i>	-0.9%	-5.5%	-1.3%	3.3%	3.7%
Other Services	73.4	68.2	64.4	62.7	62.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	1.3	-5.2	-3.8	-1.7	-0.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	1.8%	-7.1%	-5.6%	-2.6%	-1.0%
Government	246.0	239.2	235.0	233.5	233.5
<i>Numerical Change</i>	7.3	-6.8	-4.2	-1.5	0.0
<i>Percent Change</i>	3.1%	-2.8%	-1.8%	-0.6%	0.0%

Note - All calculations are based on actual figures and then rounded to the nearest tenth for percentage change or the nearest hundred for employment.

Tucson MSA Employment Forecast

(In Thousands)

	Historical			Forecast	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Nonfarm Employment	381.5	361.8	353.4	353.4	356.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-3.8	-19.7	-8.4	0.0	2.7
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.0%	-5.2%	-2.3%	0.0%	0.8%
Manufacturing	27.2	25.1	24.0	23.8	24.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-0.3	-2.1	-1.1	-0.2	0.2
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.1%	-7.7%	-4.4%	-0.9%	1.0%
Natural Resources & Mining	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Percent Change</i>	5.6%	-10.5%	5.9%	6.0%	8.0%
Construction	22.8	16.6	14.9	14.9	15.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-3.7	-6.2	-1.7	0.0	0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-14.0%	-27.2%	-10.2%	-0.1%	0.6%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	62.7	58.2	56.6	57.3	58.5
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.6	-4.5	-1.6	0.7	1.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	-2.5%	-7.2%	-2.7%	1.2%	2.2%
Information	5.3	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-10.2%	-11.3%	-8.5%	-5.0%	-3.0%
Financial Activities	17.2	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.5
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.0	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-5.5%	1.7%	0.6%	-0.9%	0.3%
Professional & Business Services	51.4	47.1	45.8	45.5	45.8
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.2	-4.3	-1.3	-0.3	0.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	-2.3%	-8.4%	-2.8%	-0.7%	0.8%
Educational & Health Services	57.1	58.5	58.4	59.1	59.7
<i>Numerical Change</i>	2.4	1.4	-0.1	0.7	0.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	4.4%	2.5%	-0.2%	1.1%	1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	40.4	38.7	37.8	37.7	38.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	0.2	-1.7	-0.9	-0.1	0.4
<i>Percent Change</i>	0.5%	-4.2%	-2.3%	-0.2%	1.0%
Other Services	15.7	14.7	14.0	13.9	14.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-0.1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.1	0.0
<i>Percent Change</i>	-0.6%	-6.4%	-4.8%	-0.4%	0.1%
Government	79.8	79.1	78.3	77.8	77.5
<i>Numerical Change</i>	1.9	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	2.4%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.6%	-0.4%

Note - All calculations are based on actual figures and then rounded to the nearest tenth for percentage change or the nearest hundred for employment.

Balance of State Employment Forecast

(In Thousands)

	Historical			Forecast	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Nonfarm Employment	368.4	345.2	337.1	339.2	344.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-5.2	-23.2	-8.1	2.1	4.8
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.4%	-6.3%	-2.3%	0.6%	1.4%
Manufacturing	16.2	13.8	13.7	14.1	14.6
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-0.8	-2.4	-0.1	0.4	0.5
<i>Percent Change</i>	-4.7%	-14.8%	-0.7%	2.8%	3.3%
Natural Resources & Mining	7.8	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.5
<i>Numerical Change</i>	1.3	-1.5	-0.2	0.1	0.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	20.0%	-19.2%	-3.2%	1.8%	4.9%
Construction	23.9	16.1	14.0	13.9	14.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-5.1	-7.8	-2.1	-0.1	0.2
<i>Percent Change</i>	-17.6%	-32.6%	-13.0%	-1.0%	1.4%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	70.4	65.9	63.4	64.5	65.8
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.3	-4.5	-2.5	1.1	1.3
<i>Percent Change</i>	-1.8%	-6.4%	-3.8%	1.7%	2.0%
Information	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
<i>Percent Change</i>	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	2.9%	4.9%
Financial Activities	10.8	9.6	8.8	8.6	8.7
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	-0.2	0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	-10.7%	-11.1%	-8.3%	-2.8%	1.6%
Professional & Business Services	26.2	24.0	23.7	23.6	24.0
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-0.2	-2.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.4
<i>Percent Change</i>	-0.8%	-8.4%	-1.3%	-0.3%	1.6%
Educational & Health Services	45.7	46.8	47.1	47.9	48.5
<i>Numerical Change</i>	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	3.6%	2.4%	0.6%	1.6%	1.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	45.2	42.8	42.4	44.5	47.2
<i>Numerical Change</i>	-1.4	-2.4	-0.4	2.1	2.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	-3.0%	-5.3%	-0.9%	5.0%	5.9%
Other Services	11.3	10.5	10.0	10.1	10.1
<i>Numerical Change</i>	0.0	-0.8	-0.5	0.1	0.1
<i>Percent Change</i>	0.0%	-7.1%	-4.8%	0.5%	0.9%
Government	106.5	104.7	103.2	101.3	99.7
<i>Numerical Change</i>	2.1	-1.8	-1.5	-1.9	-1.6
<i>Percent Change</i>	2.0%	-1.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-1.6%

Note - All calculations are based on actual figures and then rounded to the nearest tenth for percentage change or the nearest hundred for employment.

Figure 3

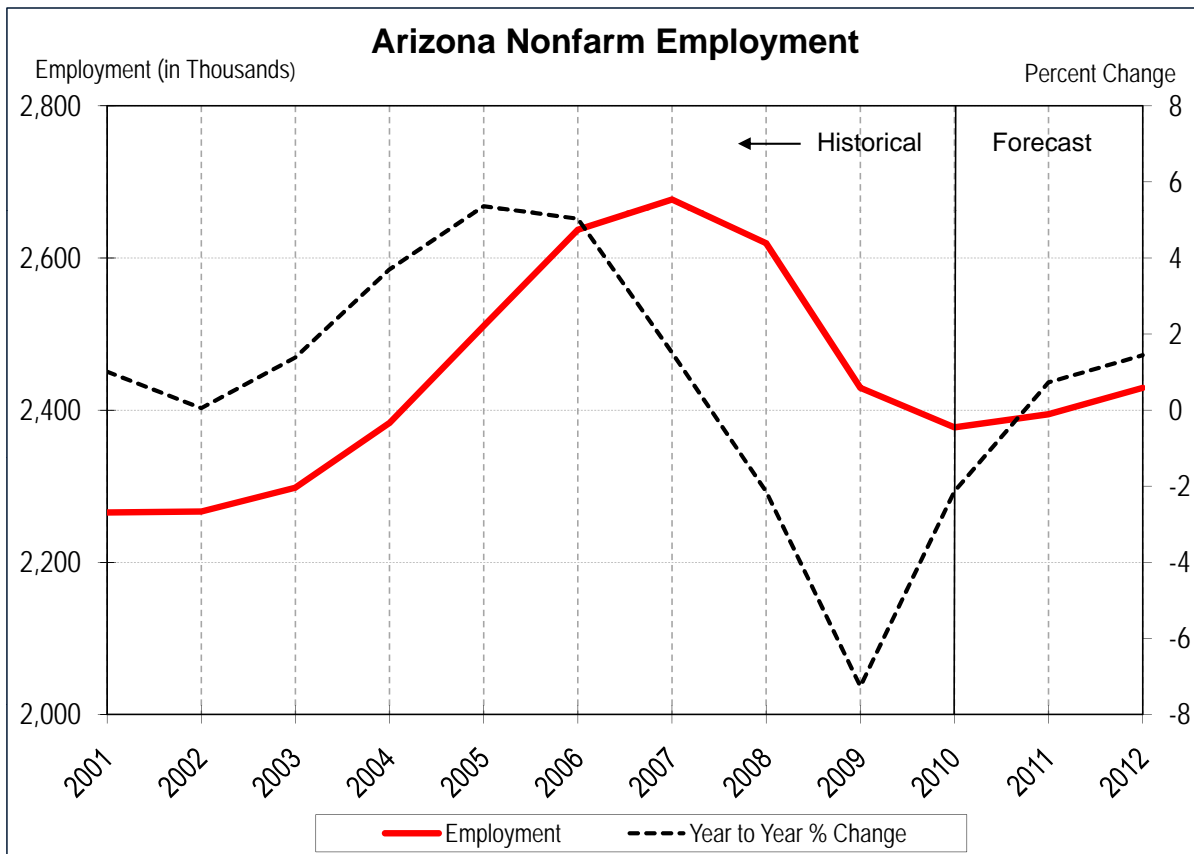


Figure 4

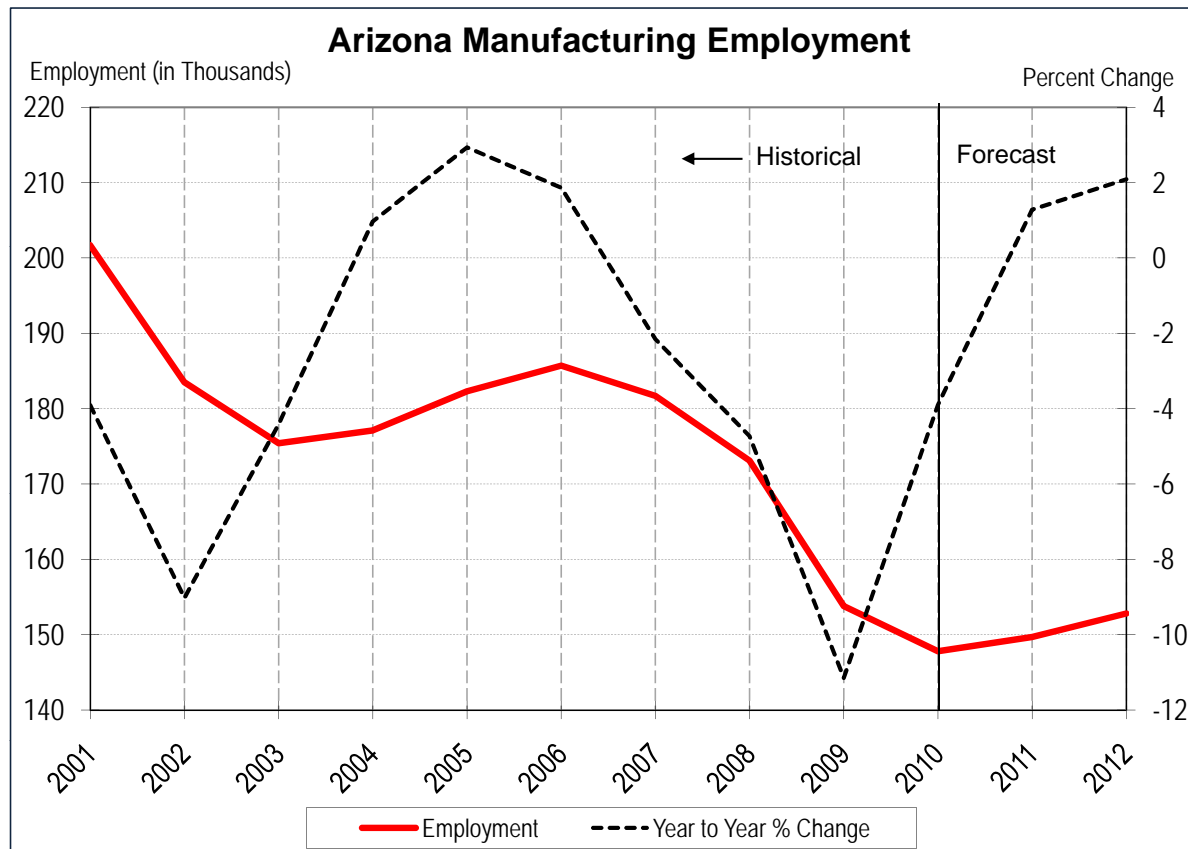


Figure 5

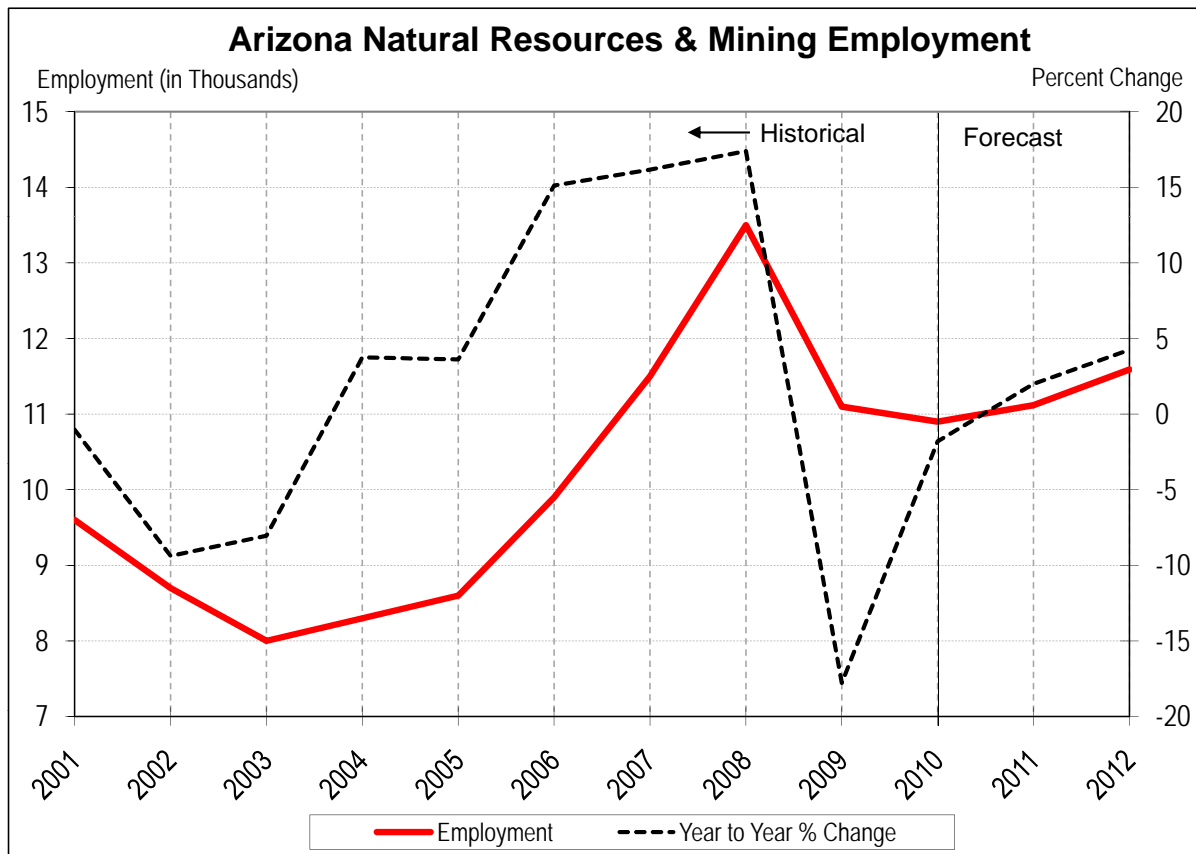


Figure 6

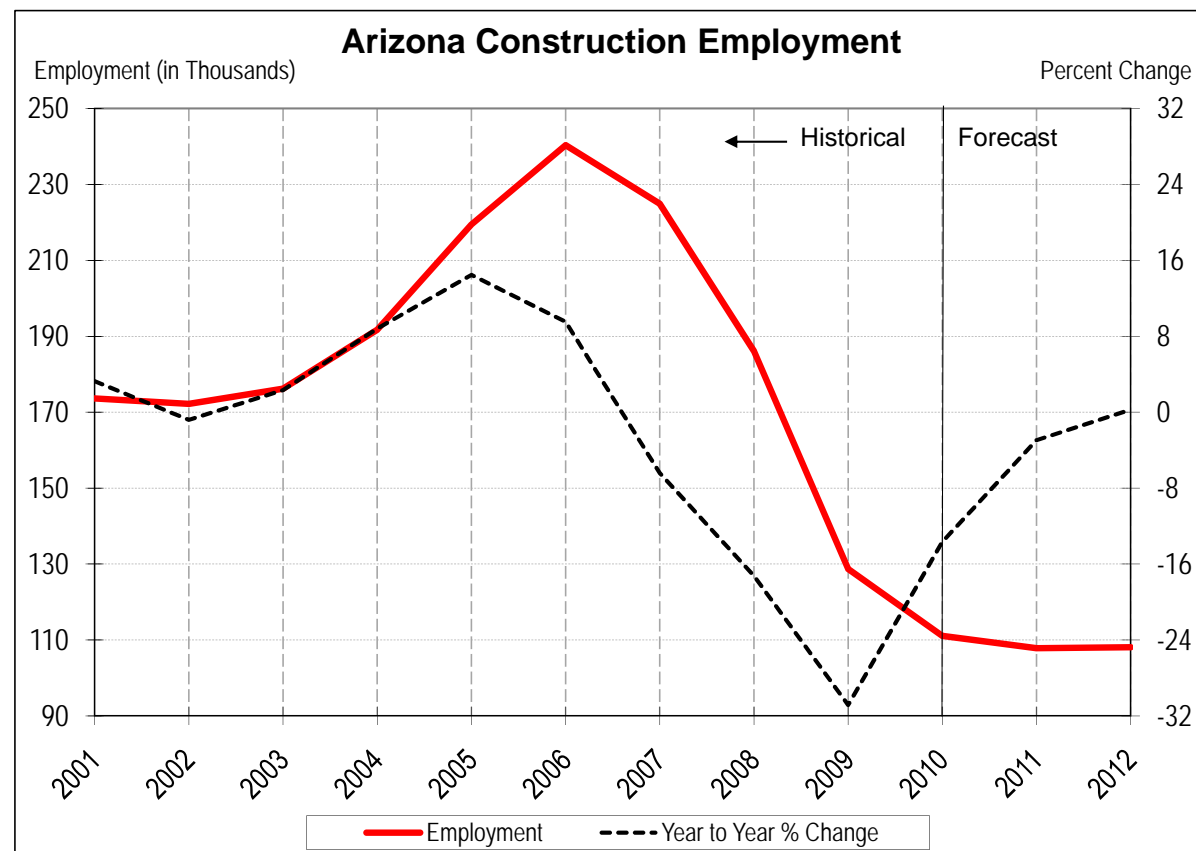


Figure 7

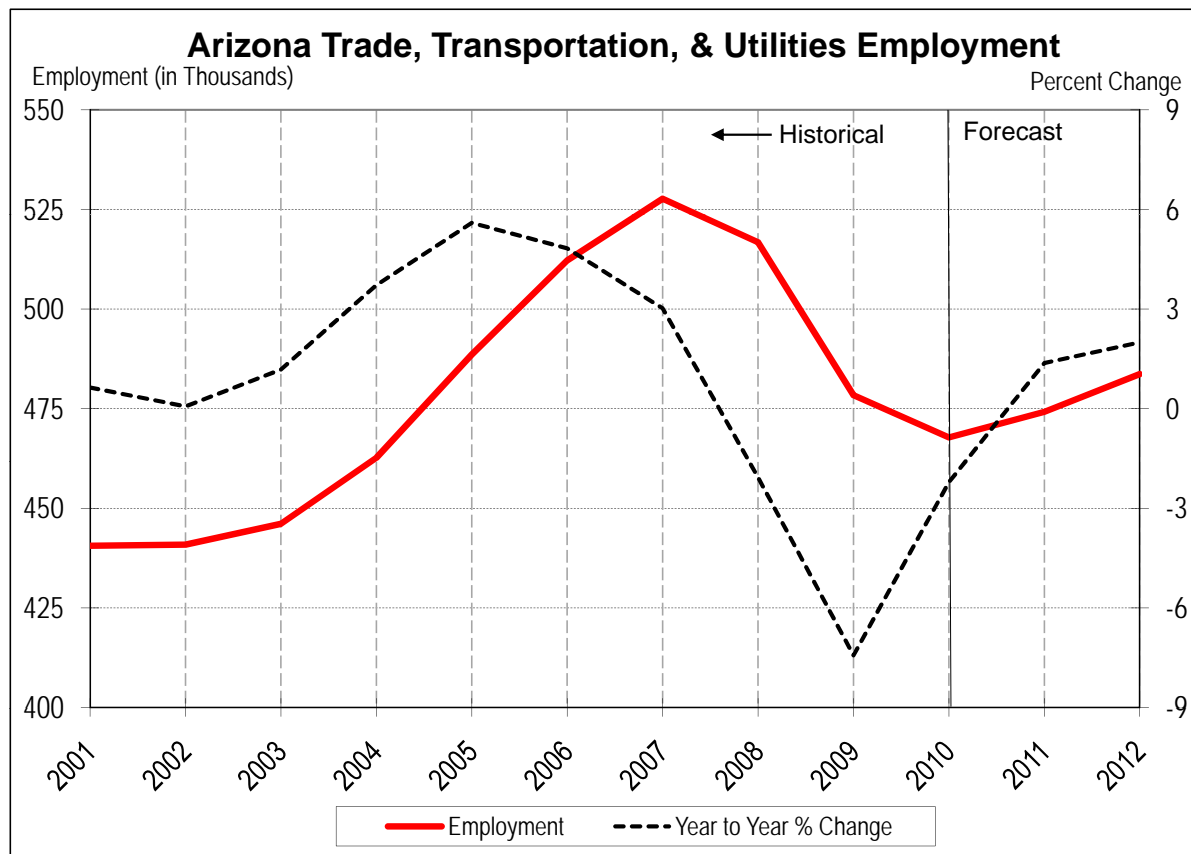


Figure 8

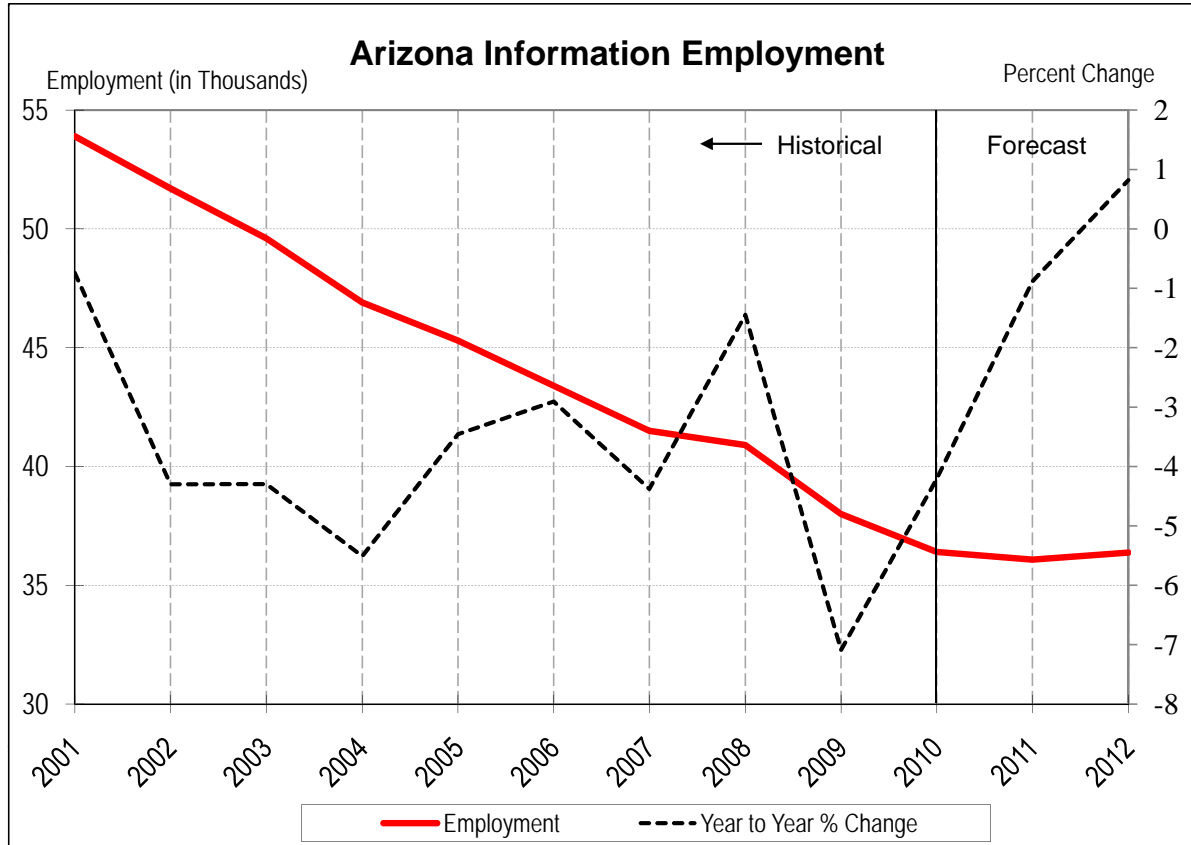


Figure 9

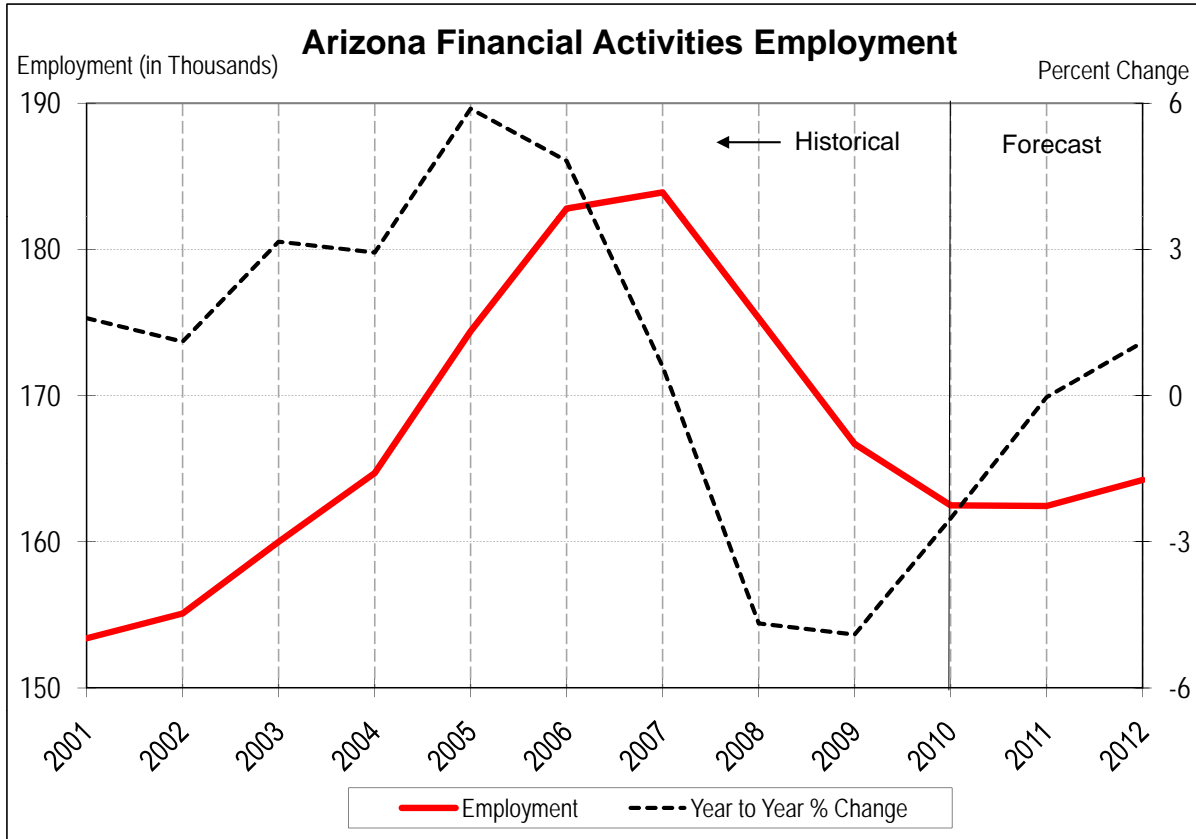


Figure 10

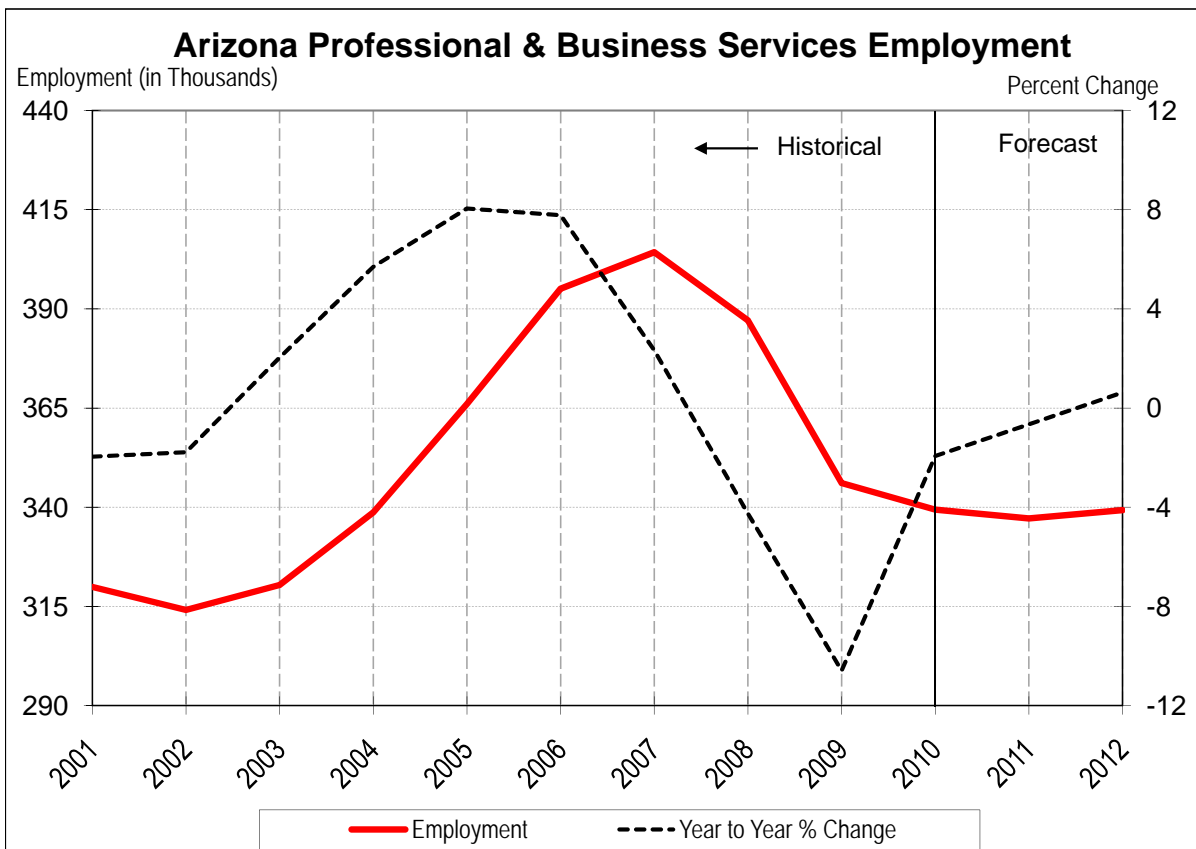


Figure 11

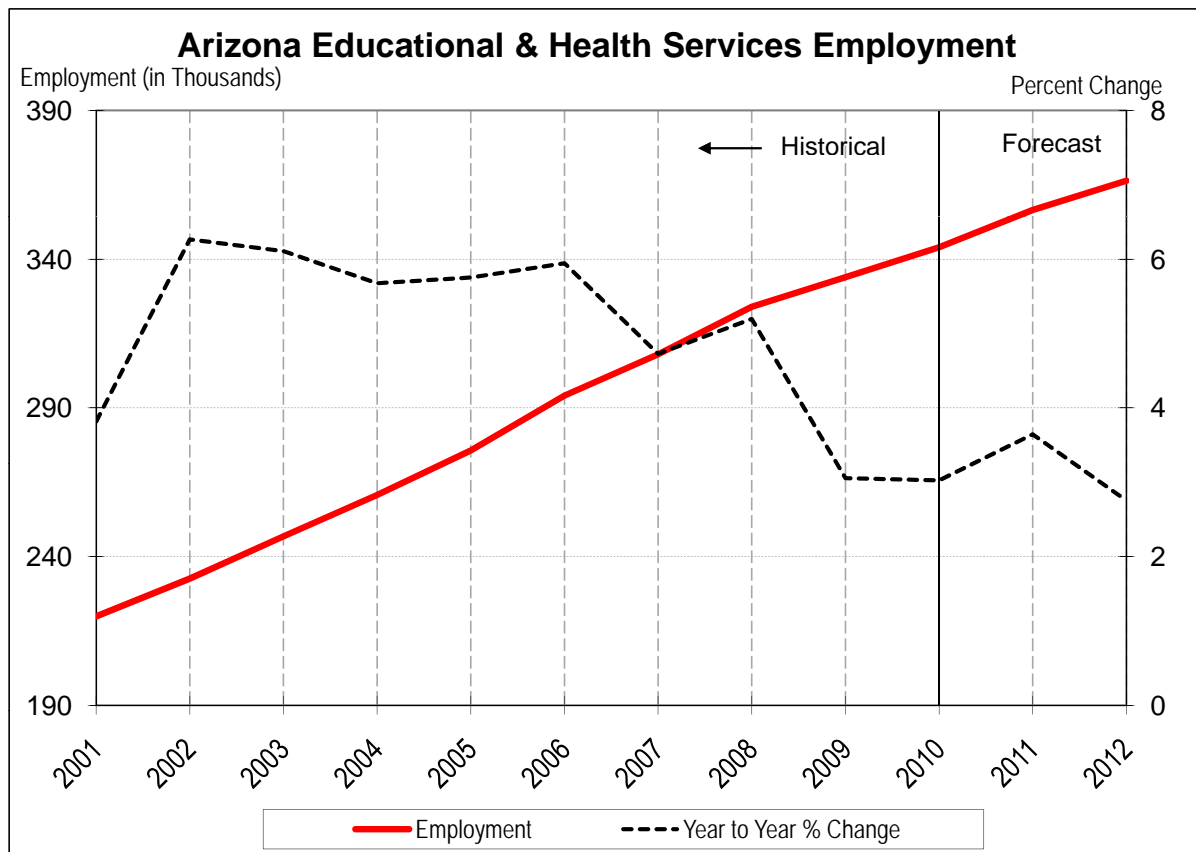


Figure 12

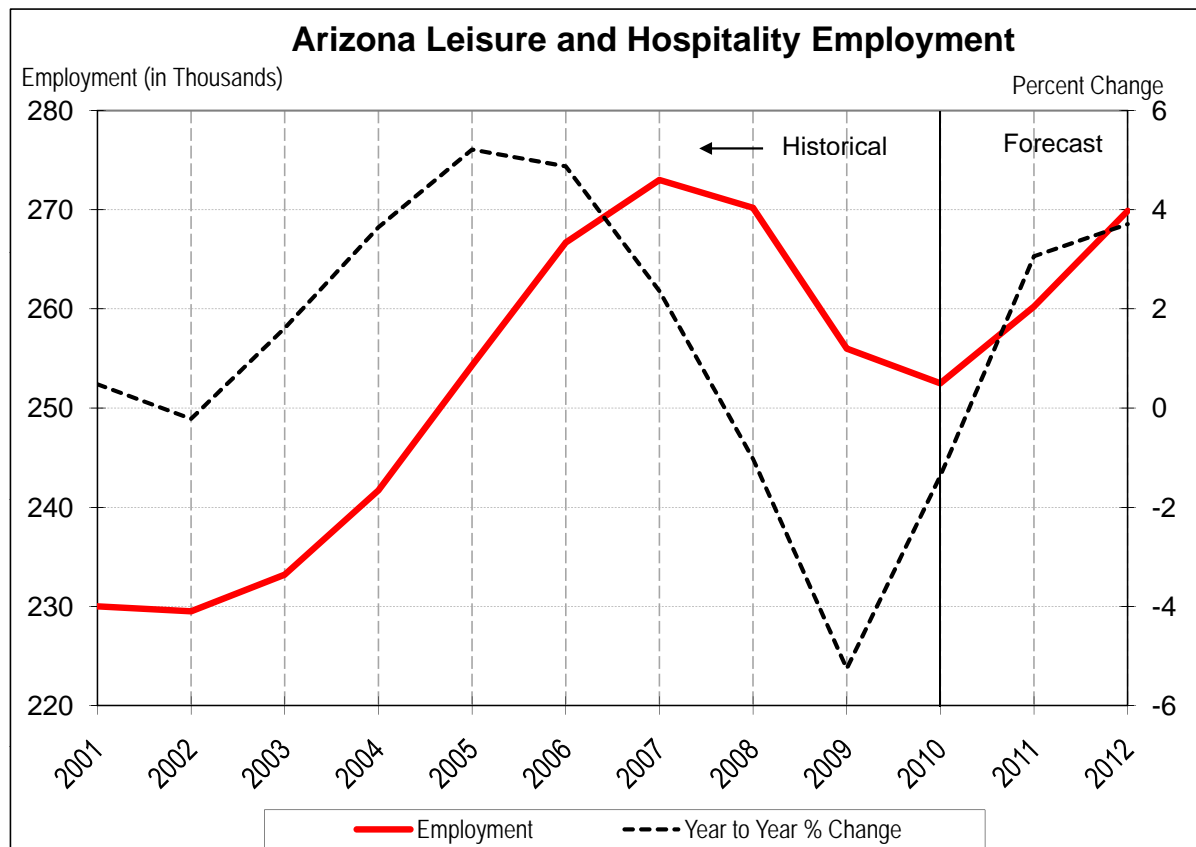


Figure 13

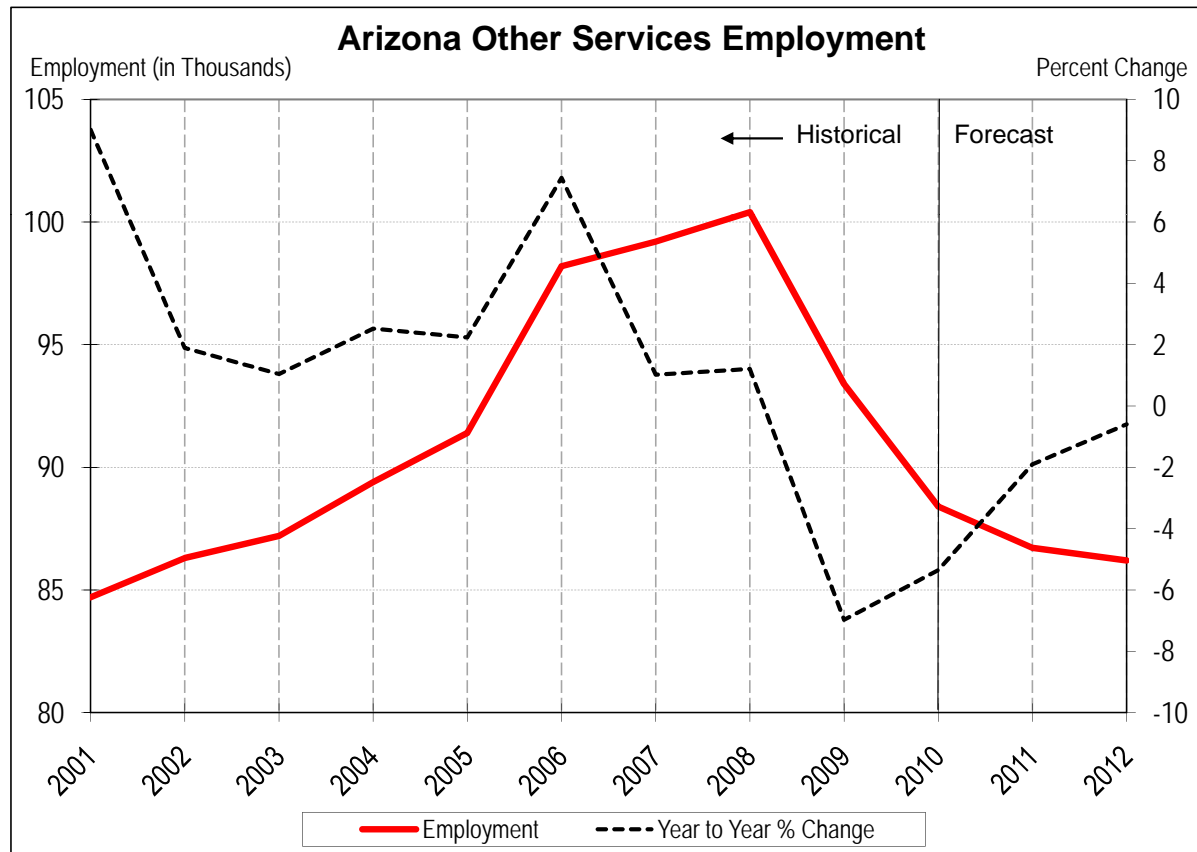
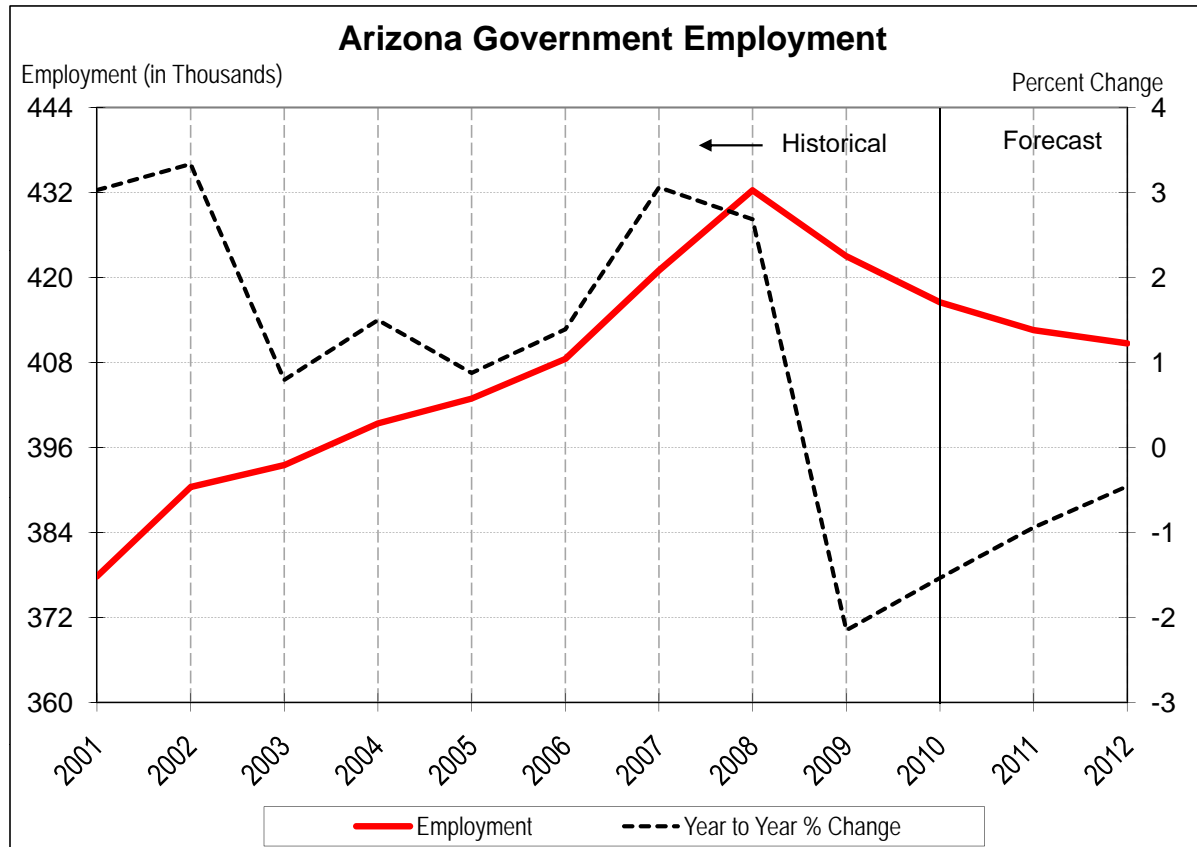


Figure 14



About This Publication

Arizona Workforce is published 14 times a year by the State of Arizona Research Center— 12 times as the monthly Employment Report and twice a year as a two-year Forecast Report. Research Center is the state agency responsible for labor market information and demographic data for the state of Arizona.

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